

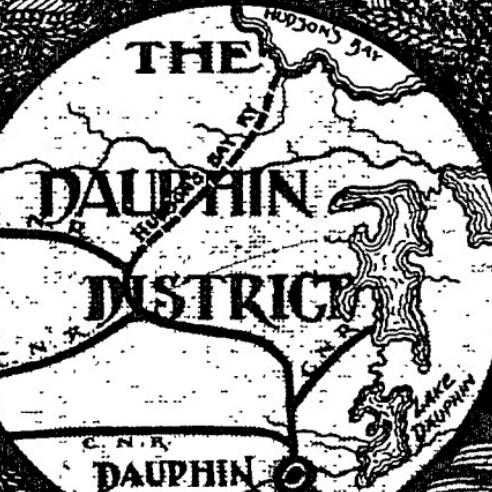
FROM
BOARD OF TRADE

DAUPHIN MANITOBA

WESTERN

CANADA'S

MOST FERTILE VALLEY



F-1064.5
1931
ROC

Box 4

DAUPHIN THE GATEWAY TO THE SPOT FOR YOU.
HUDSON'S BAY

Dauphin - the plentiful

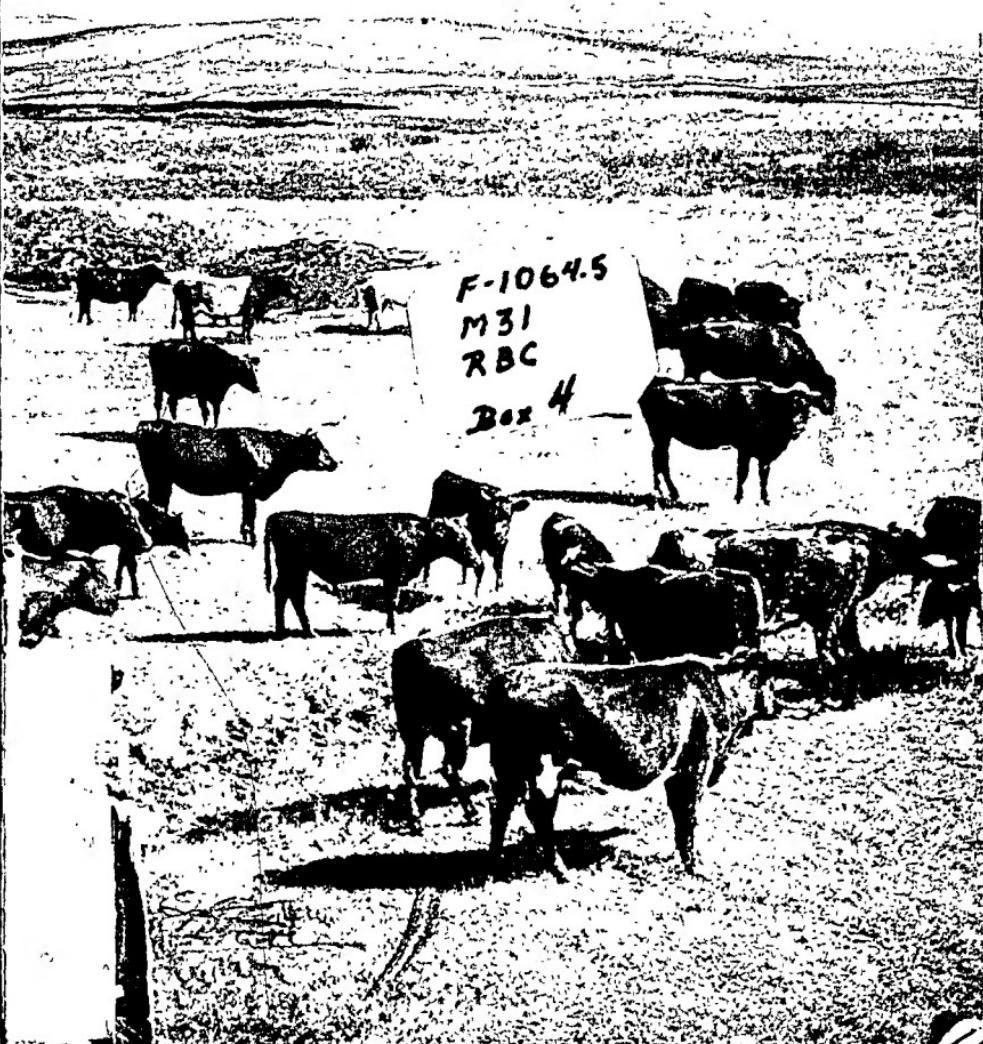
1115 Homesteads Taken In 1910

8000 Free Homesteads Open For Entry

DAUPHIN

-the plentiful-

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Box 4



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PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

MANITOBA

Provincial Library

CLASSIFICATION

F-1064.5

M31

RBC

Box 4

EC-b-7

What Dauphin Wants

MANY MORE PEOPLE.

MUCH MORE CAPITAL.

SEVERAL NEW INDUSTRIES.

A PICKLE FACTORY.

A PACKING HOUSE.

A TANNERY.

A WOOD PULP MILL.

MORE FARMERS IN THE DISTRICT.

MORE CATTLE RAISING.

MORE BREEDING OF HORSES.

MORE DAIRY FARMS.

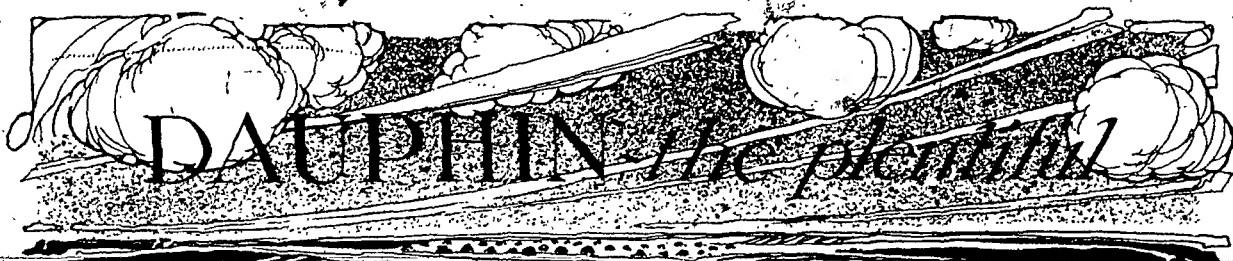
MORE RAISING OF ROOTS.

WIDER PUBLICITY.

DUE CONSIDERATION.

PROPER APPRECIATION.





DAUPHIN

THE PROVINCE



MANITOBA is the leading province of Western Canada. It is more thickly settled, has better railway facilities, the largest local markets, and the quickest and cheapest outlet for goods to outside markets. It is better wooded and watered than either Saskatchewan or Alberta, is less liable to damaging frosts or drought, and produces, generally, a greater variety of crops.

The province of Manitoba has an area of 73,596 square miles, and for purposes of comparison may be likened to the size of England, Scotland and Ireland, or to the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, with New Jersey thrown in for good measure.

For fertility of soil, Manitoba is unsurpassed in North America, and no land in the world has greater capacity for producing crops throughout a term of years without artificial fertilization of any sort. This fertility is general over nearly all parts of the province, and is the result of ages of deposit by the great inland sea which once covered this part of North America, and of which the great lakes of the Northwest are remaining waters.

Manitoba's name is derived from the words Manitou—Great Spirit—and ba—home. Home of God is, therefore a warranted translation of Manitoba, and the Indians have a legend which places the Garden of Eden here. Seen under the summer sun, it requires

no stretch of the imagination to make this seem likely. Rich soil below, Manitoba showers that are usually most frequent when the days are longest—and God's Country sunlight that is fifteen hours long in June—make up a combination that forces vegetation with all the speed of a hothouse, plus vigor that artificial growth does not produce. Trees burst in full leaf in a day or two from the bud; grass and like forms of vegetation grow so fast that their pace may almost be timed by the eye, and planted crops rush into maturity with such speed that wheat is harvested in one hundred days from planting, and the other crops have like records for speedy growth.

The whole country of Manitoba is a splendid panorama of rich, luxuriant growth from spring until fall. The weather is incomparably beautiful—warm, nearly always clear, and the air delightfully dry and bracing. Wild flowers are abundant; birds in thousands build their nests here; there are miles and miles of lakes and rivers and shady woods. Fish abound in the lakes and rivers, and those who prefer shooting may have their fill of it from the first of July until winter—always within the limits of reasonable and proper game laws. For pleasure or profit, for work or vacation, the province of Manitoba is a perfect summer country, and its winters, though cold, are dry, have a moderate snowfall and are not usually accompanied by the strong winds that make winter so insupportable in northern coast countries.

DAUPHIN

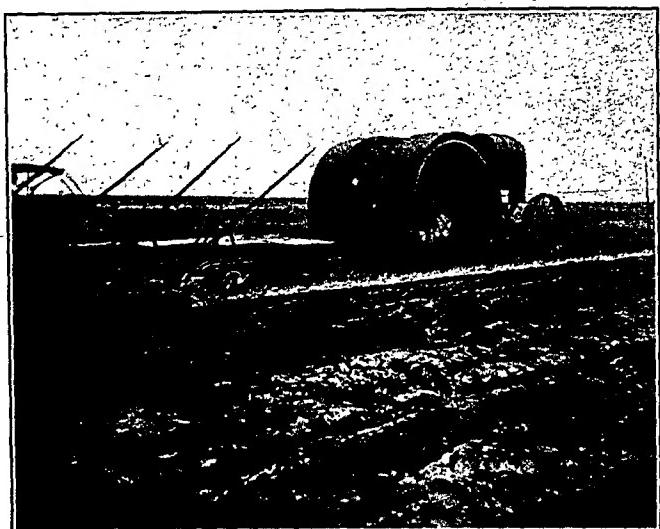
Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, is the largest city in Western Canada, and the third largest in the Dominion. There are 175,000 people in Winnipeg, and

Has Largest City In Western Canada the city is the chief market for the products of the province, its size and the great number of people who come and go with Winnipeg as

the base of their activity, making the city an especially good market and outlet for farm and ranch products of all kinds. Winnipeg is also a railroad centre of such importance that the main lines and branches which run from the capital city of Manitoba cover the province and give it transportation facilities far greater than any other Western province has.

Manitoba produced in 1910, 39,916,391 bushels of wheat; 42,647,766 bushels of oats; 12,960,038 bushels of barley; 410,928 bushels of flax; 100,388 bushels of rye; 4,966,233 bushels of potatoes; 2,091,408 bushels of other root crops; 33,004 bushels of peas; 167,701 tons of cultivated hay, besides an unrecorded, but very much larger yield of native hay, and 5,041 tons of clover and alfalfa. Manitoba farmers sold 115,878 turkeys, 57,432 geese, 635,702 chickens, and spent \$3,546,539 for new farm buildings. Their dairy products brought them \$1,636,863. There were 2,991 threshing outfits in operation, and 3,527,528 acres were prepared for the crop of 1911.

Live stock is an important part of the farming industry in Manitoba. Particularly in the northern

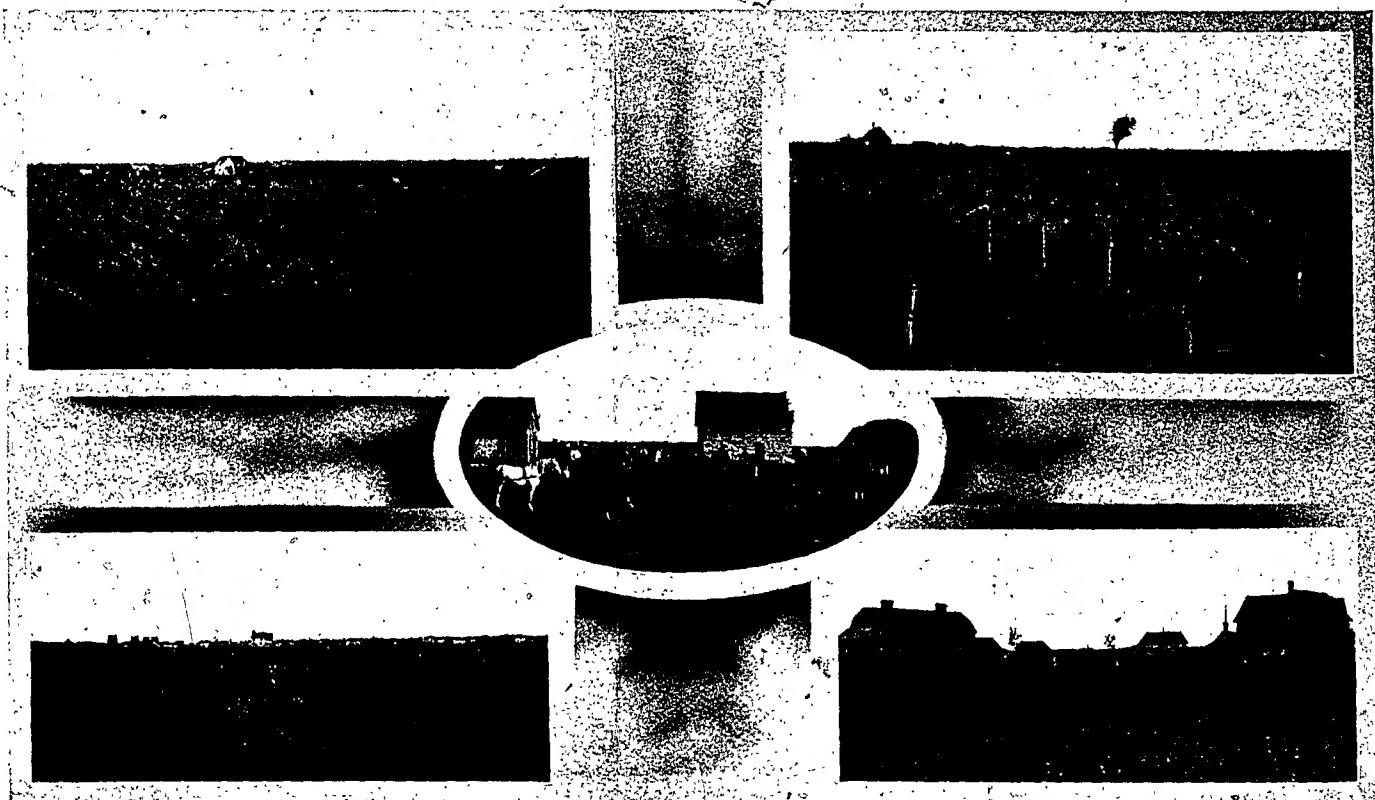


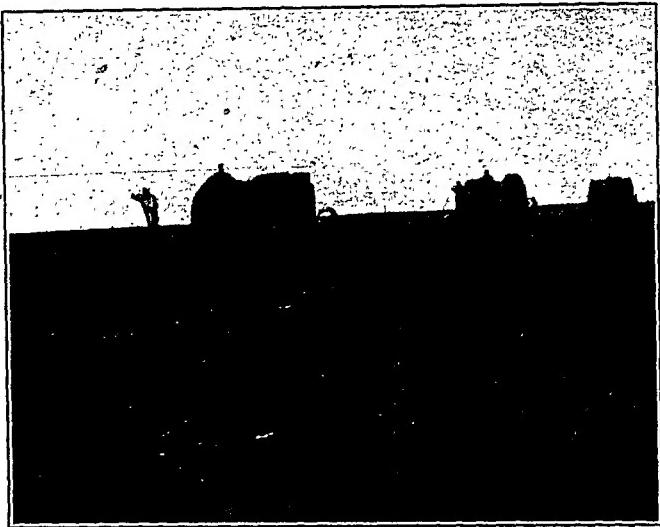
Gas Tractors Plowing

and northwestern parts of the province there is abundant feed and water and plenty of shelter from storms and cold in the wooded bluffs and, in some parts, in the hills and valleys.

All of these operations in farming have taken place on an area of 5,837,221 acres in a province where 25,000,000 acres are available for planting and 25,000,000

Farm Scenes Adjoining the Town of Dauphin





Doing a Good Day's Work

acres for grazing. It is to be noted, too, that Manitoba has an urban population of more than fifty per cent. of the total population of the province, a fact which insures the farmers of the province a market near at hand and big savings in the matter of transportation charges and losses by deterioration.

Manitoba has been notably neglected in point of advertising the resources and development of the

province to the outside world; a fact which accounts for the comparatively slight knowledge which prevails of this best of all Canadian country.

Take the map of Manitoba and cut out a chunk containing four thousand square miles of the north-western part of the province. This territory will cover the municipalities of Dauphin, Gilbert Plains, Grand View, Ochre River, Richest and Best River, St. Rose du Lac, Mossy River and the town of Dauphin. It lies between and around the Riding Mountains and the Duck Mountains and skirts the shores of Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis on the east and northeast. Beautiful Lake Dauphin also comes within these limits; two forest reserves are there and fine rivers, besides thousands of acres of level, rich land. The Dauphin Country, so called, thus has all the elements of beautiful landscape — mountains, lakes, rivers, forests and plenty of land that is capable of being turned into productive farms, besides that already under cultivation. Nowhere in the world does the sun look down upon a more beautiful, rich and smiling country than the Dauphin district of Manitoba.

This section takes its name from Lake Dauphin which was named by the explorer, LaVerandrye, when that industrious investigator of the Northwest was exploring the then unknown country west of the Great Lakes about 1740. LaVerandrye named the lake in honor of the heir to the French throne.

Agricultural Fair Grounds and Live Stock Exhibit



Lake Dauphin

In 1887 the Dominion Government sent Mr. J. B. Tyrrell into Northwestern Manitoba to report fully on the geographical features and the possibilities of the district. The following is taken

Well Watered; from that portion of
Well Drained his report referring
to the Dauphin dis-

trict: "The whole land surface is more or less thickly timbered, the woods varying, however, from a few scattered clumps of willows in the townships in the southwest, through groves of poplar severed by open glades in the country bordering the Assiniboine, to coniferous forest on the summit and northern and eastern flanks of the mountains. In the valley of Swan river, and in the tract of country southwest of Lake Dauphin, the forest again gives place to a partly wooded country, the open areas of which are often covered with a luxuri-ant growth of rose bushes and other small shrubs.

"Lake Dauphin is a shallow body of water twenty-eight miles long and ten to twelve miles wide, with an approximate elevation above the sea of eight hundred and forty feet. Mossey River flows from its northern end into the southwest angle of Lake Winnipegosis. A wide and apparently flat plain stretches back to the foot of the Riding Mountain. Instead of being level, however, it rises gradually and regularly, being generally well drained by the numerous small clear streams that flow through it in narrow, winding channels. These streams are skirted with rows or narrow belts of timber consisting of elm, oak, birch and cottonwood. Between these wooded belts the plain is dotted

with groves of poplar and willow. The soil is a rich alluvial clay loam, on which abundant crops of wheat, oats, barley, maize, as well as all the ordinary garden produce grown in Eastern Canada and the central



New C.N.R. Station

and eastern United States, can be raised. On the 3rd of August, 1887, barley was ripe and being cut, and the fields of wheat were quite tinged with yellow. On the 17th of August the settlers were reaping the dead-ripe wheat, which gave promise of a very heavy yield.

"This is rapidly becoming one of the best and surest mixed farming districts in Western Canada. The rich grasses and the pure water make it the natural home for stock, and the deep rich soil yields the very heaviest crops of cereals, roots and vegetables."

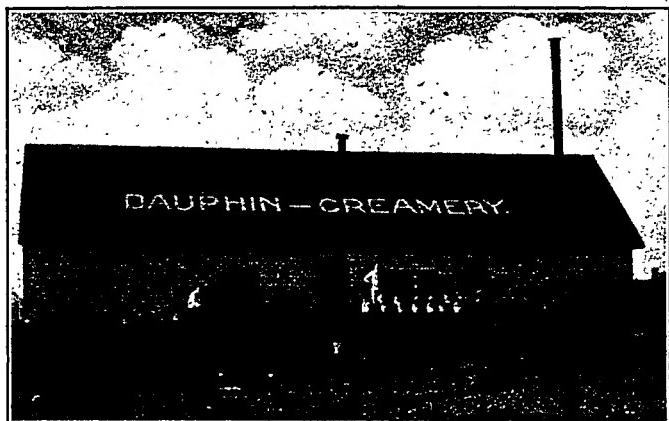
As it is made up today, the Dauphin district is the chiefest agricultural asset of the province of Manitoba, a province that is famous all over the world

Lumber Is Plentiful in the Dauphin District



DAUPHIN

The Picturesque



Dauphin Creamery

for producing the highest average of wheat to the acre and for the best wheat in the world, the far-famed Manitoba Number One Hard.

The soil of the Dauphin district is at once rich and easy to work. Classed in a general way, it may be called black loam on a gray clay subsoil. The surface soil is very deep.

Glass tubes four feet long have been driven into the earth about Dauphin to procure stratified samples, and were filled with black loam that showed no variation in that depth. Where Unfathomable cuts have been made by rivers and Fertility of Soil streams, the black surface soil shows a depth of several feet as the rule and not the exception.

This soil is not only deep, but it is incomparably fertile. The great sea which covered this part of North America for ages deposited silt and sand, and centuries of successive seasons of vegetable growth as luxuriant as that which is produced in semi-tropical countries, piled up riches of vegetable mold that makes the soil today well-nigh inexhaustibly fertile.

The district is traversed by five rivers—the Vermilion, the Ochre, the Turtle, the Valley and Wilson—and these streams have clearly played their part in making this country strongly resemble the world-famous valley of the Nile in formation and fertility.

One of the Valuable Products in the Dauphin District

Along these rivers the surface soil covers the earth with a rind of richness which stretches from stream to stream, undiminished in depth and with crop-producing strength sustained throughout. Crops planted upon this accumulated store of fertility and soil substance grow and thrive year after year, with no falling away from original production as long as the land is kept clean and well tilled. Twenty successive crops of wheat have been grown in the Dauphin district without fertilizer or even summer fallowing, and the acre yield at the end of this long term of years remains as high as twenty-five bushels of wheat to the acre.

But this is far from telling the story of crop production in the Dauphin district. Well-farmed land yields 45 to 50 bushels of wheat to the acre, and 35 bushels is a fair average. Oats on well-cultivated land go as high as 100 bushels to the acre; barley yields from 40 to 60 bushels, and flax 22 bushels. In passing, it may be remarked that flax seed is selling for \$2.40 a bushel and the farmers of Manitoba have found this crop a heavy profit yielder.

Dairying is profitable in the Dauphin district and the industry is growing, but not fast enough to keep pace with the demand for dairy products. There is

no herd law in the district so that Money In Dairying for cows may run wherever feed is good. Supplementary feed—such Dauphin Farmers as shorts, bran, linseed meal, roots and the like, are easy to come at and cheap. A great advantage that the Dauphin district has over many other sections for dairying is that fodder corn and alfalfa are raised with great success in all parts of the district. Raising alfalfa has gone far enough to demonstrate the fact that splendid crops of this kind of the legumes can be raised in this part of Manitoba, and fodder corn crops are raised regularly with fine success. This crop, in fact, is one of the heaviest in the district and produces immense yields of excellent fodder for dairy and other stock. The nearness of so large a city

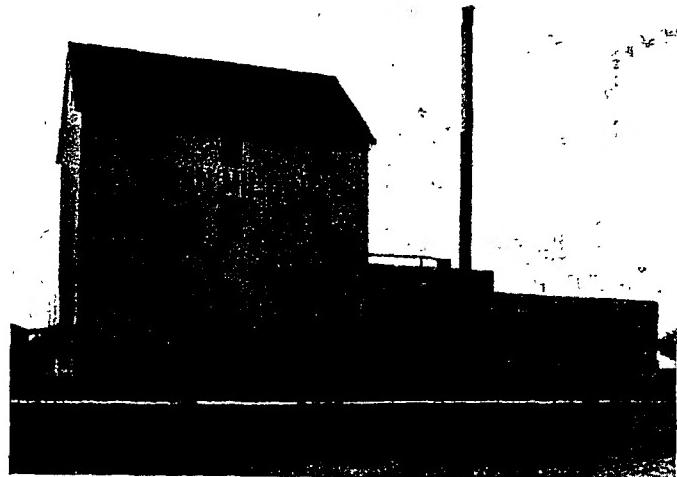


DAUPHIN

as Winnipeg makes a market for all the dairy products that can be turned out, and leaves the farmer's profit unimpaired by heavy expense charges. There are also enough creameries and cheese factories in the Dauphin district to make the local demand for milk and cream sharp and steady throughout the year. The Dauphin district is well located and well fitted by nature and by having such advantages as population, market and excellent transportation, for carrying on the dairy business.

Garden truck grows in great variety and makes heavy crops in the Dauphin district. The presence of large bodies of water and the surrounding walls of mountains and forest temper the cold and make shelter behind which garden crops flourish amazingly. Every sort of vegetable that can be grown in the north temperate zone thrives here and produces individual specimens and general crops that are not surpassed. Potatoes, cabbages, cauliflower; onions, turnips, beets, peas, beans, sweet corn, cucumbers, watermelons, carrots, tomatoes—in short, a great variety of garden crops—are grown freely and yield such heavy crops that the question of profit is settled at once by the low cost of production and the large quantities raised. The market for all products of this kind is again assured by the nearness of Winnipeg, a city which imports thousands of dollars' worth of fresh vegetables from the United States every season.

The Dauphin district is peculiarly adapted to mixed farming. Stock thrives here as it does in few places in the whole world. There is an abundance



Dauphin Flour Mill



Alfalfa Growing in Dauphin District

of native grass of the most nutritious kinds. The district

is well

Home of water-Mixed Farming the water

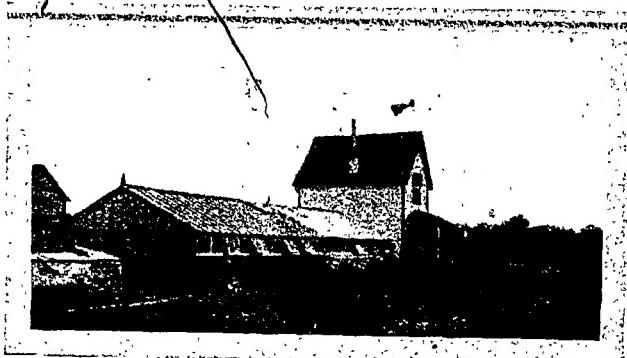
is of the

pure and running kind and not in stagnant sloughs as it is too often found in more level country. Hills and wooded bluffs make splendid shelter for cattle from storms and cold winds, and land that is covered with poplar

generally carries heavy growth of wild peavine and vetch, both excellent food for cattle and stock of all kinds. Cattle turned out thin, after a hard winter, feed on the wild grasses, peavine and vetch and are sleek, and fat enough to market in August. There is so much good grass for cutting that it is an easy and inexpensive task to stack enough hay to carry a bunch of cattle through the winter. This hay can be put up for a dollar a ton, and two to two and a half tons a head will carry the herd through nicely. Cattle need not be housed, and find good shelter in the hills and bluffs throughout the winter. A peculiar and excellent feature of the Dauphin district is its immunity from cattle disease. The reason for this has never been accurately defined, but the fact is well ascertained and established by experience.

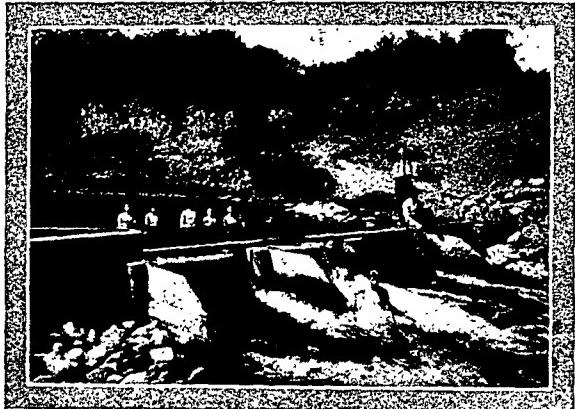
Again, the Dauphin district is famous for the small fruits that grow there. Strawberries, raspber-

Blackadar Greenhouse



DAUPHIN

-the beautiful



The Dam

ries, gooseberries, currants—red and black—blueberries, bush

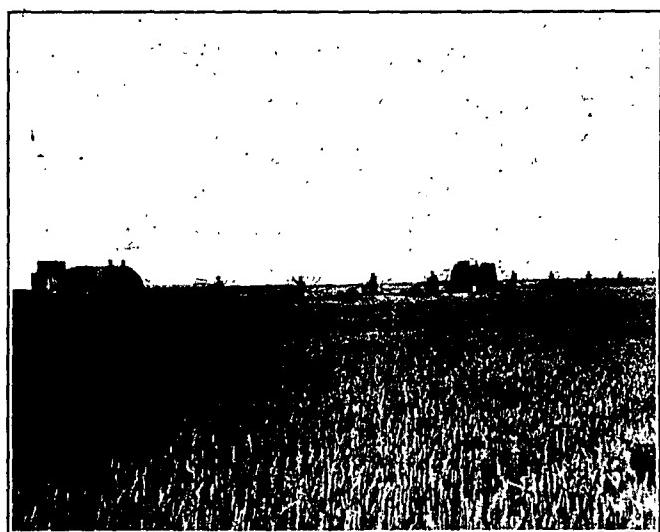
c r a n b e r r i e s,

A b u n d a n c e r i e s, s a s k a - d a n c e t o o n s a n d o f W i l d p l u m s a r e a l l F r u i t s n a t i v e s o f

the Dauphin district, grow wild in great quantity and crop heavily under cultivation. The crop of wild berries is so heavy that it is gathered in large wooden pails and shipped to market each year. Crab apples yield heavy crops, and experiments in growing standard varieties of

apples warrant the statement that apple orchards will be a feature of Dauphin farms before long. An experimental farm at Dauphin is one of the Dominion government projects, and this is expected to be established within a year. There is no experimental farm nearer than Brandon, 130 miles distant, and the Dauphin district is important enough in itself to warrant such an institution.

With all of these advantages and others not cited, the Dauphin district has become one of greatest importance in Western Canada. No other section has more advantages of location, climate, present development and future growth and very few sections of like size can match, on even terms, the splendid growth that the town and district of Dauphin have already made or the promise which this section of Manitoba holds forth to settlers for the investment of capital in farming, stock raising, industries, business, trade.



Cutting Wheat

The Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have been accurately surveyed by the Dominion Government, and parcelled out into square and uniform lots on the following plan:

System of Land Survey

The land is divided into townships six miles square. Each township contains thirty-six sections of 640 acres, or one square mile each section; and these are again subdivided into quarter sections of 160 acres. A road allowance, one chain—66 feet wide, is provided for between each section running north and south, and between every alternate section east and west.

Each square is 640 acres and a quarter section 160 acres.

A section contains 640 acres and forms one square mile. The following is a plan of a township:

N					
31	32	33	34	35	36
30	29	28	27	26	25
19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13
7	8	9	10	11	12
6	5	4	3	2	1

W E

S

Government Lands, open for homestead (that is for free settlement)—Sections No. 2, 4, 6, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36.

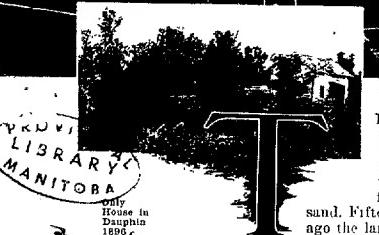
Railway lands for sale—Sections No. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.

Raised in Dauphin

School Sections—Sections No. 11 and 29 are reserved by Government for school purposes.

Hudson's Bay Company's Land for sale—Sections No. 8 and 26. This plan of land division has been found to work out admirably for settlers and for permanent residents.





THE town of Dauphin has a population of five thousand. Fifteen years ago the land where the town stands was plowed and planted to wheat. There are three banks, the Dominion Land Office, the Dominion Customs House, the Post Office and Government Telephone Station. A new Dominion Land Titles Office is to be built, and Dauphin is to be made a judicial centre and will have a new court house within a year.

Dauphin is the natural trade centre for more than four thousand square miles of territory. The stores of the town act as distributing houses — wholesale and retail — and special facilities for trade and commerce centre at Dauphin. Farm implements, farm machinery, fruits, groceries, hardware, stoves and other lines of goods for domestic use are distributed from Dauphin over the surrounding country.

Dauphin is on the main line of the Canadian Northern railroad. It is also on the Prince Albert line, the Winnipegosis line, the East Bay and Milton line, the Neepawa and Brandon line, the Fort Pelly extension, and will be an important station on the direct line from Winnipeg to Hudson's Bay, the road which will revolutionize transportation in Western Canada. The new Arden branch of the Canadian Pacific will run to Dauphin, and the Winnipeg and Northwestern will also make the town a station. Dauphin is a chief divisional point in the Canadian Northern system. Shops and roundhouses are here, and 500 men are employed with a monthly payroll of \$40,000. Freight receipts for 1910 amounted to 17,194 tons and freight forwarded to 14,983 tons. 21,647 passenger tickets were sold to and from Dauphin.

There are four elevators at Dauphin with a capacity of 150,000 bushels, and the town is a heavy shipping point for grain as the collecting station for one of the richest agricultural districts in the world. Five hundred thousand bushels of wheat, 150,000 bushels of barley and 100,000 bushels of oats were shipped from Dauphin in 1910. Competition keeps prices up, and Dauphin is a favorite shipping station for farmers beyond the town's natural collecting limit.

Dauphin industries include a flour mill with a capacity of 150 barrels a day, a creamery, two sash and door factories, a planing mill, a steam laundry, a machine shop and foundry, besides the Canadian Northern shops. There are three sawmills that cut upwards of 85,000,000 feet of lumber a year, close to the town.

Dauphin owns and operates a power plant and furnishes cheap power for industrial purposes, and light for commercial and domestic use. There is a plan for securing a much larger supply of power by establishing a hydro-electric plant on the Mossy River, thirty miles from the town. Such a plant will deliver 4,000 horsepower to Dauphin and will give the town a surplus of power for development purposes.

Dauphin's waterworks systems will be the finest in Western Canada and will be completed soon, work on laying the main from the reservoir to the town being well under way. The source of supply is a lake in the Riding Mountains, which will be forever protected from contamination by being included in the Dominion government forest reserve. The lake is 1,200 feet above the level of the town, and the reservoir for the Dauphin intake main is 226 feet above the town. Water will flow to the consumer by gravity and will have a pressure of from 60 to 90 pounds at the outlets. The water is soft and pure and the system will cost \$250,000 completed. When the work is done Dauphin will be assured of a splendid water service for years to come, with almost no cost for

Bird's Eye View—Town of Dauphin

maintenance. The supply sources that are tapped by the system are sufficient for a large city.

Dauphin has two fine, large school buildings which cost \$44,900 and \$44,000. There are eighteen teachers and an enrollment in February, 1911, of 400 pupils. All grades, from the primary to collegiate, are included in the Dauphin school system, as well as technical, manual training and business courses. Teachers are paid from \$600 a year to beginners in the lowest grades to \$1,600 for the highest place in the teaching force. The Dauphin school system is excellently arranged and conducted. The school year covers forty weeks, and school consolidation is practised to bring the pupils from the more sparsely settled sections into large schools where they secure advantages only to be had where pupils are concentrated in large numbers.

There are six churches in Dauphin, the Presbyterian, Methodist, Anglican, Baptist, Roman Catholic, the Holiness Movement and the Salvation Army. These churches are well attended and are supported in that liberal manner characteristic of the people of Western Canada, who are, as a rule, of church-going habit.

Streets and roads in and about Dauphin are generally good, although there is room for improvement in this respect in all new towns. Dauphin has abundant good road material in extensive gravel deposits that are close at hand, and the good roads movement has taken strong hold upon the people of the town and section. A plan is being worked out for trunk roads through Dauphin to connect with similar highways in other municipalities. Two new bridges are to be built this year at a cost of \$14,000 to improve highway connections.

The Dauphin Town Hall is a fine structure of brick, which cost \$22,000. In it are located the town fire department, which is equipped with two gasoline engines, one chemical, two hose reels and 3,000 feet of hose. The department is on a volunteer basis, firemen being paid for going to fires. The civic offices are in the Town Hall,

and there is a large assembly room, capable of seating 750 people, on the second floor.

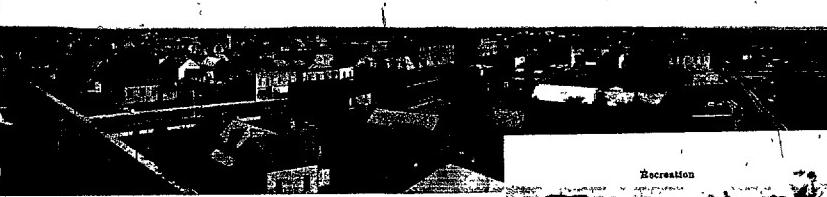
Dauphin has built and maintains a hospital. The building and equipment cost \$15,000. A woman superintendent and seven nurses are in attendance at the hospital, and there are twenty-six beds at the disposal of patients.

New buildings that are to be added to Dauphin's business equipment soon are a new railway station which will cost \$50,000; a new Land Titles office to cost \$15,000; addition to the Canadian Northern roundhouse to cost \$20,000, a new fire hall to cost \$12,000, a new warehouse for Massey-Harris, and International Harvester farm implement houses, and several new business blocks.

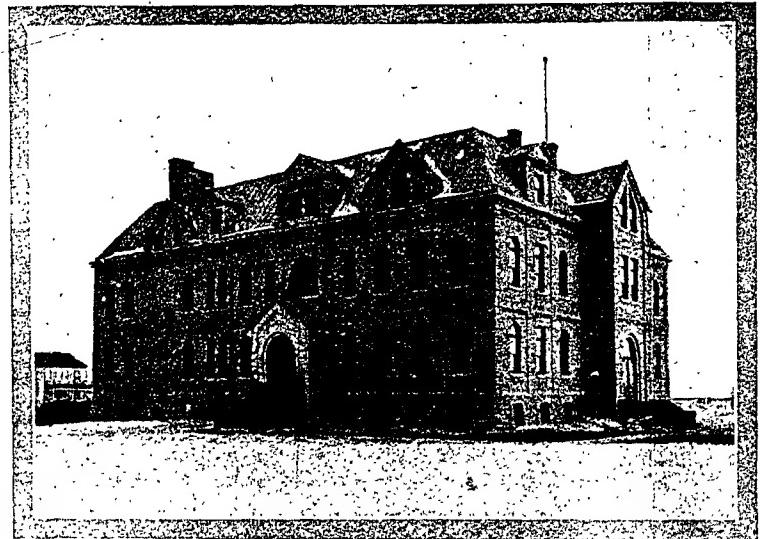
Dauphin offers present advantages, plus unexcelled opportunities for the future. A pulp factory would find an inexhaustible supply of material. There are millions of cords of poplar close to Dauphin, and wide stretches of spruce forest that hold vast quantities of valuable pulp material. With this supply of raw material at hand, and Dauphin's splendid capacity for furnishing cheap power, a pulp mill is one of the certainties of Dauphin's industrial development and will pay from the start.

A pickle and canning factory would do exceedingly well at Dauphin. Every vegetable that is commonly used for pickling can be raised with ease on the land about Dauphin, and peas, beans and sweet corn, for canning, are to be had with equal ease and at low cost. The market for great quantities of these products lies at the very edge of the loading platform, and the entire output of a large factory of this kind would be taken up within easy distance of Dauphin, this market being supplied now by goods brought in from foreign countries, very largely.

Still another industry that may be established at Dauphin with profit is a factory for making household furniture. There is plenty of birch, oak, spruce, and white and black poplar about Dauphin, all of them highly



Recreation



MacKenzie Public School and Collegiate Institute

useful in furniture making. Experiments with Dauphin poplar have demonstrated that this wood takes a high polish, and the birch wood of the district is noted for clear grain and close texture. The market for all classes of goods that could be made is at the factory door, and it only remains to supply it from a home industry instead of importing the goods from distant places.

A packing plant for meats, and a tannery are industries that would find local supply and handy markets. At present nearly all of the live stock is sent away to Winnipeg and other points, and hides of such cattle as are killed in the country round about are exported to be tanned. There are splendid opportunities open in all these lines at Dauphin, and those who seize them will find the road to success open and inviting.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the favorable location of the town of Dauphin in the trade centre of this splendid district. Many parts of the Northwest

—United States and Canadian — are afflicted with Unsurpassed Location— scarcity of fuel and water supply. Those who essay the task of farming in such a country must travel distances that go as high as sixty miles to get a sufficient fuel supply. Wood is plentiful and cheap in the Dauphin district, and coal is procurable at all times and at a cost no higher than the regular prices at Winnipeg. A good and plentiful water supply is to be had throughout the district easily and at the lowest cost. This one feature places the Dauphin district away ahead of those places where spring water must be hauled from sources miles away and where the household depends for its water supply on a barrel or tank in summer and a ton or two of ice in the winter.

Drought, too, is unknown about Dauphin. When, last summer, lands in Southern Manitoba, Saskatchewan,

wan, Alberta, and in many of the States, were parched and dry and failed to yield a paying crop—in many cases none at all—the land in the Dauphin district was abundantly watered and the landscape was green, smiling and crop-laden beyond any other section of the whole province. Grain stood strong and heavy on the planted fields, hay yielded three tons and more to the acre, and gardens were splendidly productive of all sorts of vegetables.

The secret of this abundant rainfall lies in the presence of the wooded heights of the Riding and Duck Mountains. These mountains and forests catch the snowfall and yield it up to the surrounding country in the form of streams that flow down from the mountains and across the plains, watering the country as they go and keeping a store of moisture in rivers and lakes at all times. The woods and mountains intercept the moisture that is carried in the air in summer and cause it to be precipitated

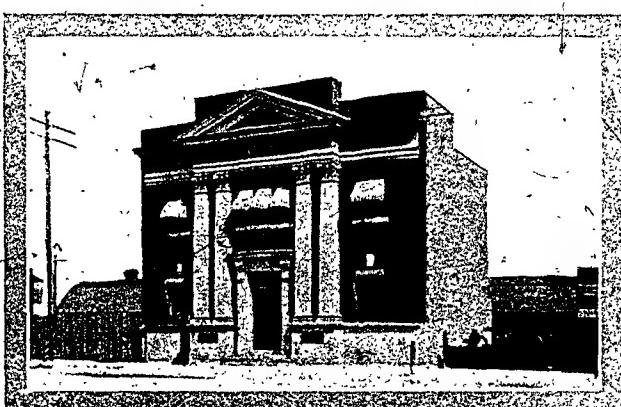
in dew or showers so that there is never a lack of moisture for crop purposes. Experts in forestry and meteorology have calculated that if the forests of the Riding and Duck Mountains were cut away, the annual rainfall of the Dauphin district—at present from 25 to 30 inches—would be very greatly reduced.

This is one of the strong reasons which induced the Dominion government to establish forest reserves in these mountains, and the move insures the Dauphin

district of abundant rain and plenty of lumber and fuel for Perpetual Forest Reserves Under Government Control many years to come.

The forest reserves of the Duck and Riding Mountains are an element of real value that goes far toward making the Dauphin district the best in the West. The Riding Mountains reserve covers an area of 1,535 square miles, and the reserve in the Duck Mountains an area of 1,450 square miles. These reserves are heavily wooded with spruce, tamarac,

Canadian Bank of Commerce



DAUPHIN

birch, oak, elm, and are the largest and most important federal timber limits in Western Canada east of the Rocky Mountains. There is an immense store of lumber and fuel wood in the reserves, and settlers are permitted to cut certain amounts of the various sorts free of charge. For instance, the man who homesteads in the Dauphin district within fifty miles of the reserve, who has no timber or wood on his land, may get a permit which will entitle him to cut, free, 3,000 lineal feet of building logs or 9,250 feet, board measure, of sawn lumber; 400 roof poles, 500 fence posts, 2,000 fence rails, 25 cords of firewood—this last each year. Any settler may secure a free permit to cut dry timber for fuel and fencing, and any settler may get free lumber to replace buildings destroyed by fire not caused by his own carelessness. In this way the forest reserves in the Dauphin district have furnished settlers with five million feet of lumber a year and abundant fuel, and hold, through the government



Useful and Ornamental

system of guarding and preserving the forests, a supply for all time.

The provincial government of Manitoba has established a game haven in the Riding Mountains that covers an area of 360 square miles. No hunting may be done here, and the reserve will

Game Haven and Plenty of Game act as a means of keeping a good supply of big and small game in this part of Manitoba.

There is the finest herd of elk in Canada in this game preserve — indeed one of two herds that are all that are now left of this magnificent animal in Canada. Moose in great numbers, black tailed deer, a few antelope, bear, lynx, wild cats and wolves make up the list of larger game animals in the Riding Mountains section, and the effect of the Manitoba game preserve is to keep on hand a supply of game that will not only stock the preserve, but which will overflow into the surrounding country and afford splendid hunting long after less favored districts have



Manual Training in the Schools

been depleted of their game. 5,455 licenses to hunt big game were taken out in Manitoba last year, and very few who went to the bush returned without a moose, elk or deer. The Riding and Duck Mountains also afford shelter for a great number of fur-bearing animals, and settlers often make good pay during the winter months by engaging in trapping.

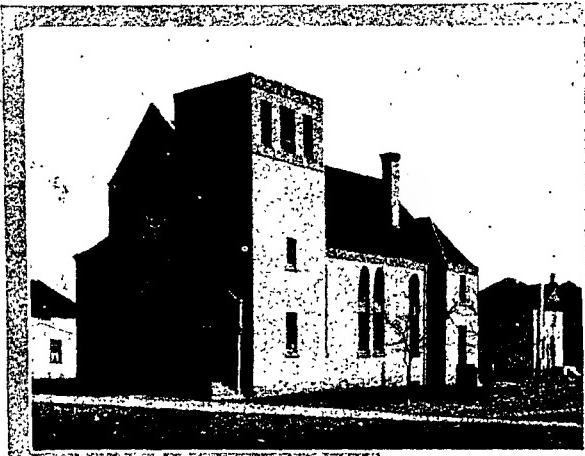
There are numerous places among these mountains that will surely become summer resorts within the next few years. Beautiful lakes nestle among the mountains, and countless streams find their sources here, to flow in beauty to the lakes into which they empty. The lakes abound with fish; rivers, brooks and springs furnish pure water in abundance and delightful streams for canoeing and boating. Here and there are natural clearings—some of wide extent—and the lakes have splendid beaches of fine, white sand, not excelled by the famous ocean beaches for bathing purposes. The elevation, evergreen woods, pure water and ozonic air, make this section a haven

(Continued on page 14)

A Youthful Carpenter



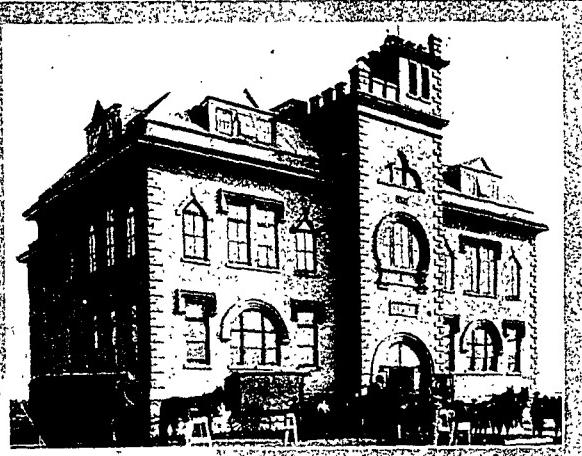
DAUPHIN and the District



First Baptist Church
Facts About Dauphin
District

Contains 3,948,526 acres; under cultivation, 883,050 acres; surplus of 3,065,476 acres. Has population of 35,874; can support a million. Has 36,211 horses; buys horses every season. Has 67,945 cattle; ready market for all that can be raised at good prices. Has 3,340 sheep; sheep do well but some are brought in from the States to supply Winnipeg. Has 21,044 hogs; hogs sold as high as \$10.50 a hundredweight in Winnipeg last year. Has 6,767 free homesteads open for entry; 1,115 homesteads were taken in 1910. Had an average of wheat, 1910, of 20.1 bushels per acre; no other section of Manitoba had more than 17.5.

Threshing Scene



Whitmore Consolidated School and one fell as low as 9 bushels per acre. Had an average yield of oats, 1910, of 43.4 bushels; the minimum of oats in Manitoba was 16.1. Yielded 30.5 bushels of barley per acre, 1910; the Manitoba minimum was 10.5 bushels per acre. Yielded 186.3 bushels potatoes per acre, 1910; the Manitoba district minimum was 73 bushels. Yielded 245 bushels roots per acre, 1910; the minimum was 125 bushels. Yielded 2.5 tons of clover or alfalfa per acre, 1910; the minimum was 1.2 tons per acre. Timber cut, 1910, 85,000,000 board feet. Has biggest fresh water fisheries in the world; 3,500,000 pounds of fish sent to market in 1910.

Cutting Wheat

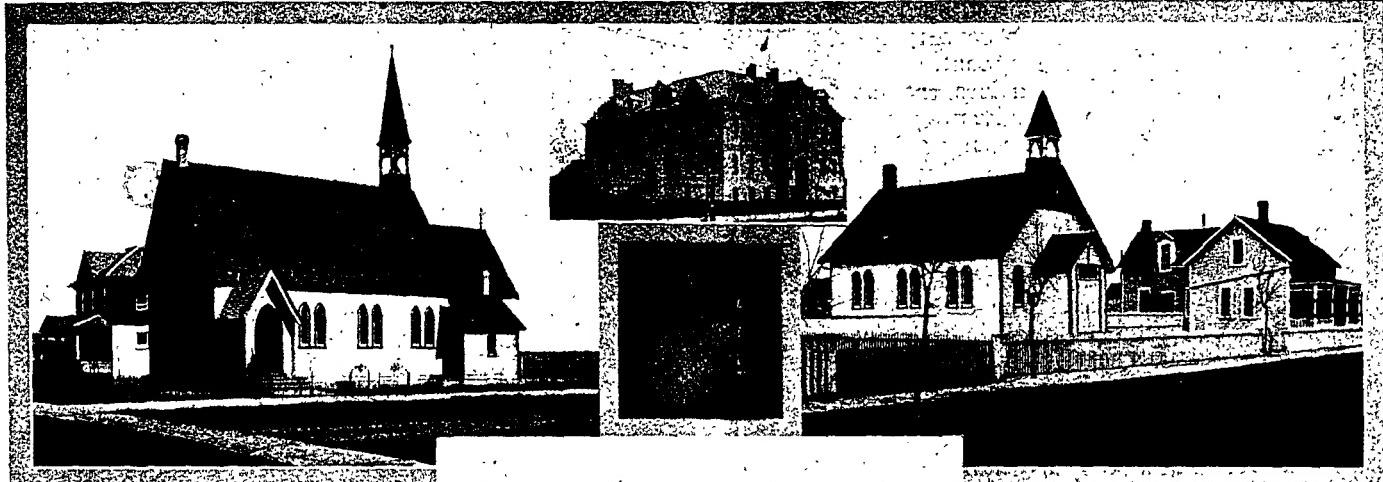


Presbyterian Church

Home of a Prosperous Farmer



DAUPHIN



Anglican Church

Facts About Dauphin Town

It is the trade centre for 50,000 population. Is in a district that will soon double its population. Has best railway facilities of any town between Winnipeg and Edmonton. Shipped 750,000 bushels of grain 1910. Shipped a large number of live stock. Has creamery that buys all cream offered and wants more; butter fats averaged thirty cents per pound for 1910. Dauphin creamery has capacity of 1,500 pounds of butter a day and sharp demand for all it can make. Dauphin has flour mill with

Town Hall, Dauphin



Methodist Church



Post Office

Roman Catholic Church

capacity of 150 barrels per day; flour is cheap; feed is cheap. Dauphin has four elevators; farmers get top price for grain. Dauphin has good schools, well paid teachers and a thorough and practical course of study; has good churches and plenty of them.

Dauphin's water supply is unexcelled for quality, low cost and efficiency for fire protection. Dauphin is served by the Government telephone system. Telephones cost \$15 for residence and \$20 for business purposes. Telephone service has increased fifty per cent. in the last year.

Dauphin General Hospital

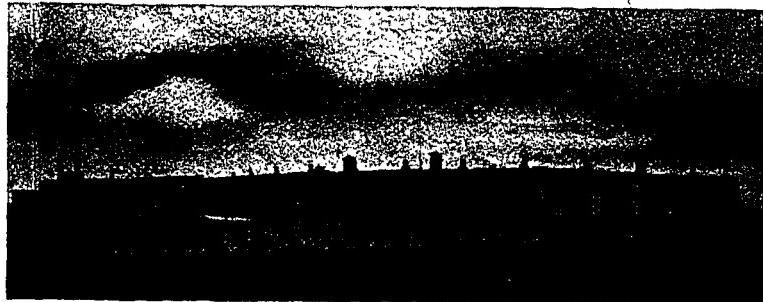


DAUPHIN *The Beautiful*

of health, and nature has bestowed her favors with so lavish a hand that the country is an endless chain of charms throughout.

Thus, the town of Dauphin is surrounded by a country of exceptional advantages. In part, these advantages have been developed and marked out, but only the edges have been touched upon. There is room for a population of a million people where there are only a few thousands. There is more land, by far, to be cultivated than has yet been put under the plow. The district will support tens of thousands of cattle, sheep and hogs more than are there now. Horses are in great demand and while the breeders of this section have bought the highest priced cattle and horses in the world for breeding purposes, the number produced is far below the demands of the market. Poultry thrives in this section and there is a sharp and steady demand for fine stock and eggs for poultry raising as well as for dressed poultry and eggs for eating. Dairy products of the Dauphin district might be multiplied five or six times and then would not meet the demand. Every sort of manufacturing industry that is commonly carried on in this part of the world can be set up at Dauphin and find raw material, labor, power and a ready market at hand.

The section and town are well worthy of high regard by those seeking a new location and greater opportunities. Here in the district or town of Dauphin the farmer, the capitalist, the merchant, the manufacturer, the skilled and unskilled laborer, all may find



Twenty-two Stall Round House, Dauphin

profitable outlet for their money or skill; there are numerous opportunities for all of these in this marvelously rich district of Manitoba.

In spite of its nearness to markets, the Dauphin district has a good number of free homesteads open for settlement. There are 6,767 free homesteads in the Dauphin district and most of them of the very best kind. For the benefit of those who do not know about this feature of Western Canada land, it may be explained that any person who is, or intends to be, a British subject, may secure one hundred and sixty acres of land free of cost, excepting only the entry fee of ten dollars.

Manitoba homesteads have been somewhat neglected in the haste of people to make quick gains. Open prairie has the advantage of being easy to plow, and it is possible to go onto such land and rip it up

with steam plows and get a crop of flax the first year. The settler in the open prairie country has no fuel handy, however, and is often put to it to get water for his stock and for household uses. These defects become so burdensome in time that many settlers who chose to go on prairie land have trekked to the Dauphin country, glad to get the comforts of a real home—with fuel, pure water and plenty of it, abundant rainfall and shelter from the winds that often sweep destructively over the treeless plains.

Another force which has drawn settlers past Manitoba into the further West, is the railroads. The longer the haul, the greater the profit for the railroads, and the farmers who live at the greater distances find themselves paying heavy tribute in freight charges to the railways. The freight per hundred on grain, for instance, is 15 cents from Dauphin to the water front at Fort William. From Edmonton the rate is 26 cents per hundred, and it is easy to see what an increased tax this means for the grain grower. Other freight rates are proportionately greater farther west than Dauphin, and it has been estimated that the increased cost due to the difference in freight charges would pay for a good farm in a few years. There is

Electric Light Plant



DAUPHIN



Excellent
Boating



A
Haven
of
Health

no doubt of this; it is simply a matter of figures that cannot be avoided.

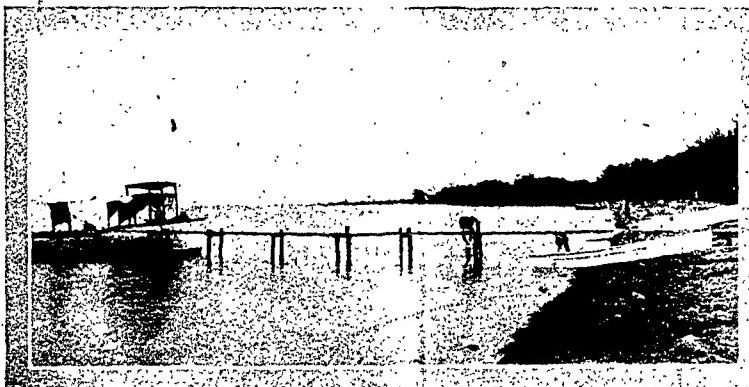
All in all, the Dauphin district has more advantages to its credit than any other section of the West. It is large, but sufficiently concentrated. It is far enough from large cities to possess all the charms and attractions of life in the open, and near enough to afford a ready market for every pound of produce that can be raised. It has raw lands in abundance coupled with excellent railroad facilities. It is at once a town of size and importance, and a country of farms, hunting, fishing and all the charms that Nature and man

can bestow. Remember that here is the best country for big game in North America. 5,455 big game licenses taken out in Manitoba in 1910; 5,000 of these hunters went to the Dauphin district for their game. The Dauphin country has health, wealth and welcome for a million people. Remember, too, that Dauphin is a town of material gains in wealth and progress along modern lines. In 1896 Dauphin had one house.

The assessment of Dauphin property for 1910 amounted to \$1,572,425. Dauphin is a customs port of entry. Customs duties paid in 1909 were \$1,816.67 on goods valued at \$83,135. In 1910 the value was \$235,817 and the amount paid \$32,710.45.

The man or woman who seeks a new location, new scenes and multitude opportunities for advancement,

for employment of capital or personal endeavor, cannot better Dauphin in the whole world. Come and see for yourself. You are invited and will be welcome.



Health and Pleasure at Lake Dauphin



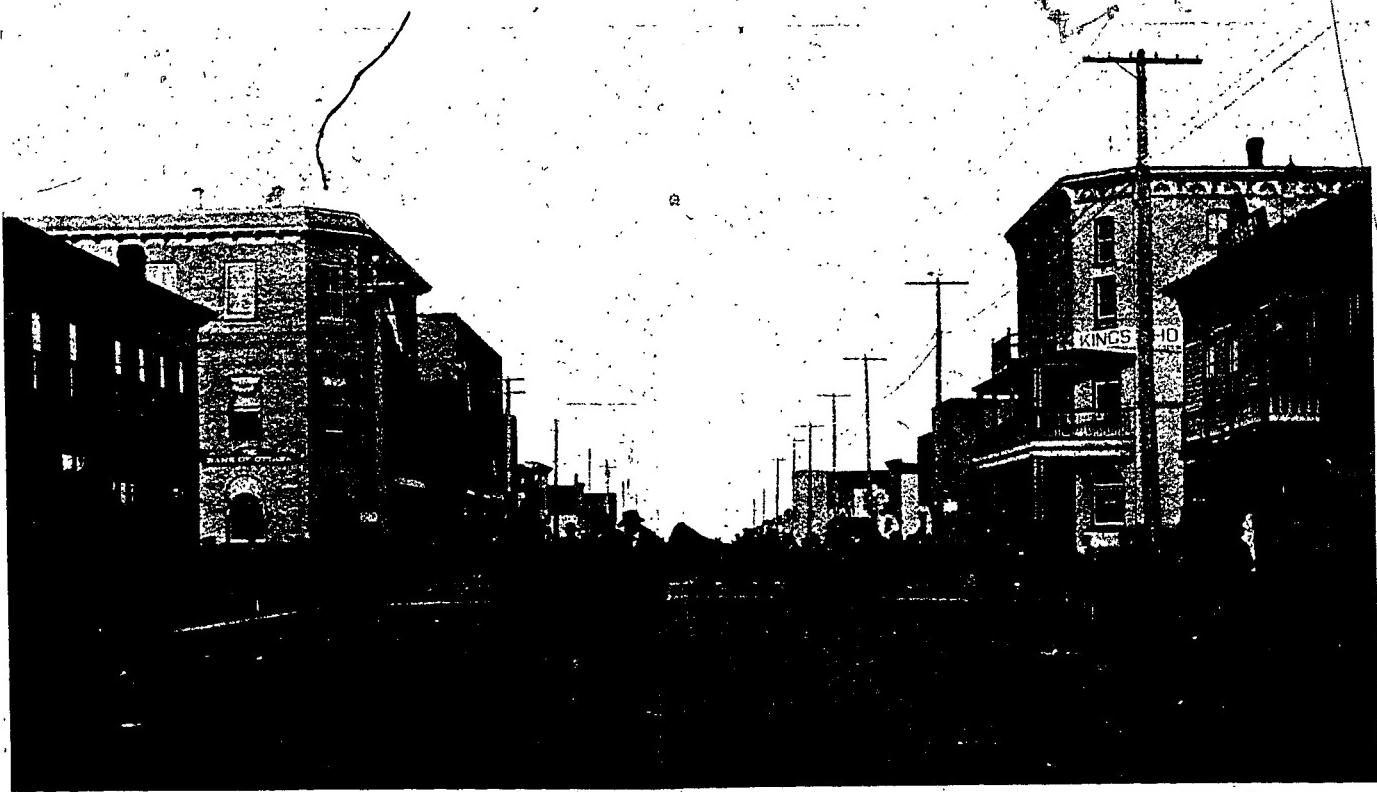
Picnic
Parties
at
Lake
Dauphin



DAUPHIN - The Beautiful



Pleasures
for
Young
and
Old



Main Street

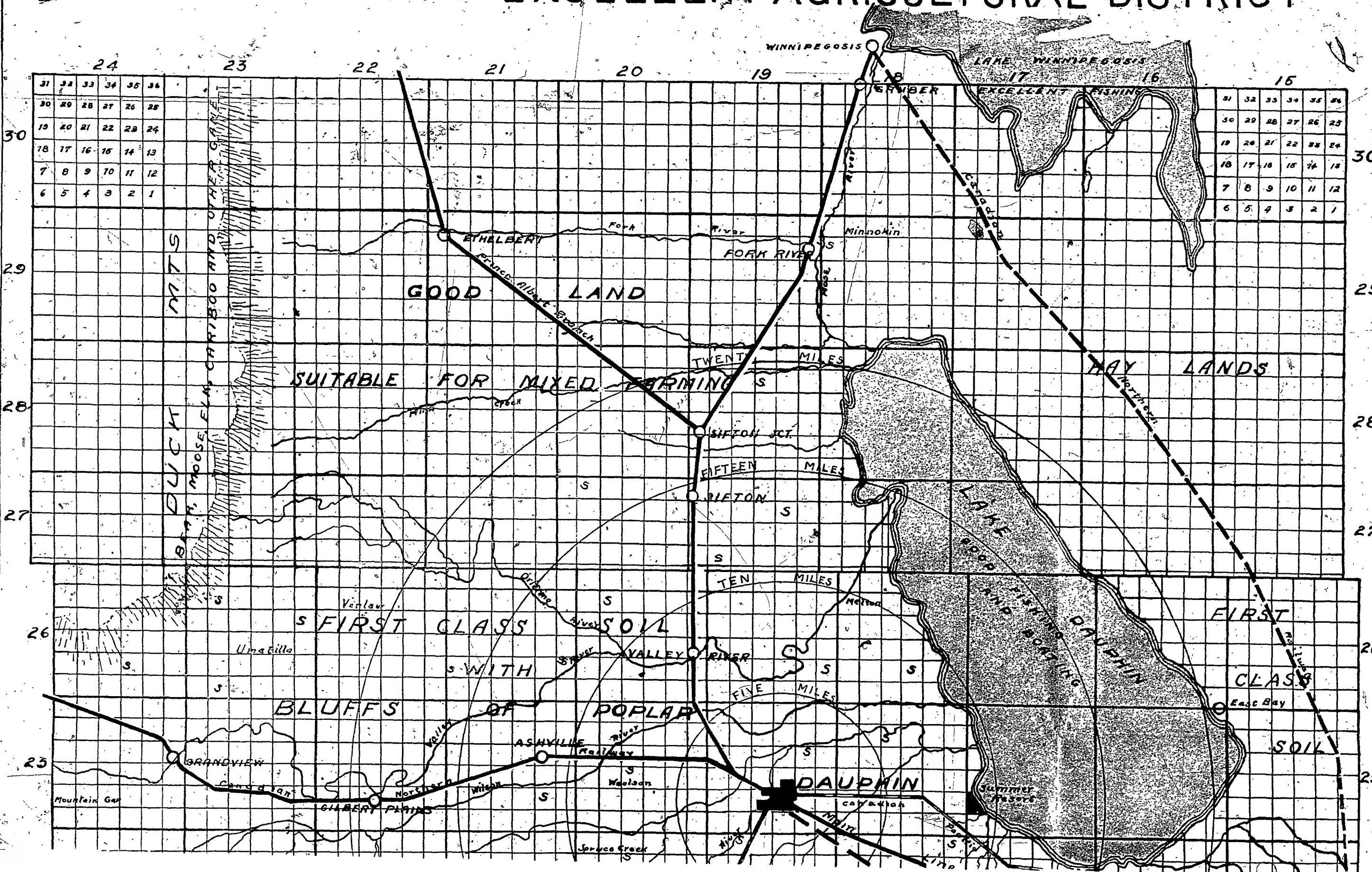


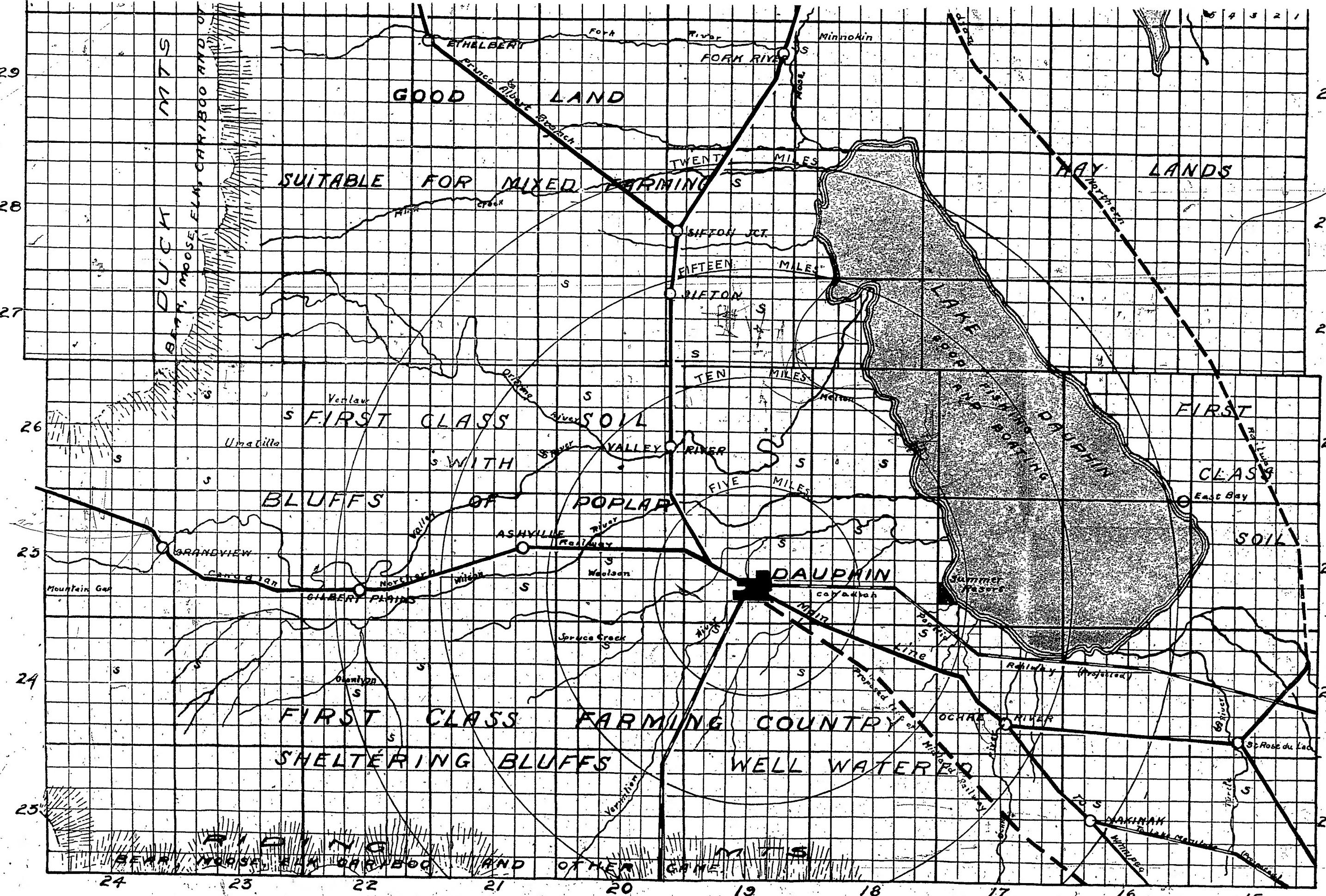
Cottages
Along
the Beach
Shores at
Lake
Dauphin



DAUPHIN

THE CENTRE OF AN EXCELLENT AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT





LET DAUPHIN FLOURISH





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